The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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HE SLEEPS IN PEACE

Beyond the Reach of Care and Pain While a Nation Bows in Grief.

The End of the Sufferings of the Patient Hero at Mount MacGregor.

Gen. Grant Sinks to Rest at Five O'Clock the Morning of July 23.

The Family Grouped Around the Bedside When Life's Spark Went Out.

The Last Word of the Dying Soldier Was a Faint Request for "Water."

Progress of the Funeral Arrangements—Speculation as to the Disposal of the Remains.

On the ninth and tenth pages of this issue are given an extended biographical sketch of this event.

THE DEATH-BED.

CLOSE OF AN ILLUSTRIOUS CAREER.

THE LAST RESTING-PLACE.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

THE WORLD'S GRIEF.

Universal Expression of Sorrow Over the Death of the Old Commander.

An Outpouring of Heartfelt Sympathy from Every Quarter of the Globe.

The Bells Tolled and Flags Placed at Half-Mast Throughout the Land.

President Cleveland at Once Telegraphs His Heartfelt Sympathies to Mrs. Grant.

The South Places Its Tribute of Respect Upon the Fallen Chieftain's Bier.

A National Proclamation Setting Forth the Nation's Loss—The Sentiment from Abroad.

[By The Chicago Tribune.]

This News. His heart-beats stopped at last—
Where no foe can smite him now;
His arrows count the noonday fast—
The foe he could not smite is his.
His life on Mount Manhattan's right.

Rests he the battle long has won—
Where no foe can smite him now;
His arrows count the noonday fast—
The foe he could not smite is his.

All over with hopes of love are his,
No future hath he under heaven,
The World-Lover hates to part in life,
And hates worse to die.

Farewell, great heart! No Nation else
May boast so much of fame and fate;
The world shall hear the mighty sob
Of Earth's eternal heart to-day.

Eugene J. Hall.

PERSONAL CONDOLENCES.

THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning the President was informed of the death of Gen. Grant. He ordered clerks around that the flag on the White House should be placed at half-mast. The lowering of the flag was the first occasion that the citizens of Washington had of the death of the distinguished man, although they had been anticipating it throughout the night. At the minute after the White House flag was placed at half-mast the flags on all the public buildings and on many private houses were placed in the position. The bells of the city were tolled, and citizens who heard them readily imagined their meaning. Postmaster-General Vilas, Secretary Bayard, Secretary Lamar, Secretary Manning and Secretary Whitney called at the Executive Mansion and left their cards with the usher, as a token of sympathy and condolence with the President in a matter which must have touched him deeply. Secretary Endicott was absent from the city, and his card was left at his residence. Secretary Lamar, Secretary Manning and Secretary Whitney called in person and left their cards with the President. Secretary Bayard was not in

PRESS OPINION.

The Dead Soldier's Monument Is the Union Which He Helped to Preserve.

A Staunch Friend, a Faithful Citizen, a True Patriot, a Consummate Soldier.

He Emerges from the Crucible of Disease Cleansed from Every Infirmity.

The South Joins the North in Mourning the Death of the Great Soldier.

Taught but Regret and Regret the Whole Earth and Disgrace Are Its Share.

"May the Generous Manner He Found to Be Due Be Rated Aman to Hymen & Sons."

THE NORTH.

[Special.]

[Special.]

[Special.]

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

ARRIVALS TODAY.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1874.

FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE going out of town for the summer can have it mailed to them for $1 per month, postage free. Sunday edition included.

KANSAS will resist the assaults of the Arabs.

THE President has appointed General H. Black to be Postmaster at New Orleans in place of W. L. Murchard, suspended.

THE first-class between Hecker and Hoey on Centennial Lake, near Syracuse, N. Y., was witnessed by about 5,000 people. Hecker won easily.

THE British Government is said to have received news confirming the report of the death of the Peru Prophet of the Soudan from small-pox June 30.

THE President has issued a proclamation ordering the retirement on the Cherokee and Osage reservations to Indian Territory to remain their lands within forty days.

A CERTAIN many visitors made it a point to visit the parliament in order to gratify their curiosity in connection of seeing Jim Mathis arrive to take the stripes. They were disappointed.

THE Democratic political managers are having gathered in the Mississippi Valley to Democratic addresses stating England with the object of gaining any agitation possible.

GENERAL PORTERFIELD, Fred Douglass, and Gens. Banks, Logan, and Gibson are appointed as members of the National Soldiers' Reunion which begins at Cantwell, O., the 12th of August.

THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF, while on his way to Bayfield, Wis., stopped at Detroit long enough to get himself interviewed. His opinions on politics, the Fourth Estate, and the heat were expressed, as usual, in an unusually earthen and non-committal language.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS of New Jersey has entered an order for an injunction restraining nearly 500 corporations from transacting any business until their taxes are paid. There are nearly 500 delinquent corporations in New Jersey, and all will be enjoined.

THE news of the death of Gen. Grant was received throughout the country with universal manifestations of grief and sympathy. In London flags were placed at half-mast on the American Exchange and American Consulate. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. John Bright were most effusive in uttering the news.

PRINCE ERNEST of Saxe-Weimar and the Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, were married yesterday at St. Michael's Church, Whippingham, on the isle of Wight. Besides the immediate members of the British royal family comparatively few people of note graced the occasion with their presence.

IT is alleged that marchand bought wine are badly demoralized at St. Louis, and that the compact recently entered into to restore and maintain rates has been violated by three of the five roads party to the agreement. It is further alleged that one of the roads has given notice to the associates that unless the others now cut are reached at once a new rate for all classes of freight will be announced.

IN the generally accepted sense of the word, Gen. Grant was not a good "politician." He was in no sense a trimmer. He was outspoken, blunt, and straightforward to his methods. He would not stoop to compass, as the professional, skilled politician does. His strength of will and habit of command made him stubborn and persistent in any policy he adopted. He did not court the support of the politicians by favors and concessions. Had it not been for the strong hold he retained upon the affections and confidence of the loyal masses he would not have enjoyed a second term of the Presidency, and probably would not have been seriously thought of as a candidate for a third term. There was one conspicuous trait in his character which was at once an element of strength and weakness in his political career. It was his loyalty to his friends. There were always strong politicians ready and eager to secure him a succession, Congress, and before the people because they knew his fidelity; but at the same time his trustfulness in men who were unworthy of the faith he put in them was responsible for all of the embarrassments of his civic career.

MONEY for ordinary business transactions was unchanged yesterday, but was strong and higher on call in New York. The rates for shorter exchanges were advanced a quarter to half a cent. Investment securities were quiet. The New York stock market was unsettled and lower; and the transactions were very large.—The Chicago produce markets were quiet and irregular alike, with a very unsettled feeling in wheat. Trading opened at about the closing figures of Wednesday, but soon declined 1½ cents from that point, and closed 1¼ cents lower, but materially above the lowest figures of the day. Corn was 1 cent higher for this month, ½ cent lower for August, and ¼ cent higher for September. Oats were steady.—The hog market was easily 10 cents higher than Wednesday for light weights and fully that much lower for heavy. Cattle averaged firm and dressy were steady.

THE action of the Supreme Court Judges in Boehle's case seems to be a sort of compromise. They granted a supersedeas, which is apparently a necessary part of our defective system of criminal jurisprudence, but they refused to follow the usual practice of admitting him to bail pending the rendering of its case. This would indicate that they are satisfied that Boehle is guilty and ought to be punished, and that they do not care to take the responsibility of giving him a chance to escape. The case will not be heard on its merits until the September term of the court, and Boehle will remain in jail in the meantime. For the most untrained of men his friends will know where to find him, at the Hotel de Cook, which is a point pointed to the size of an elephant as habitation.

IT was a striking evidence of the respect and admiration which the public entertained towards Gen. Grant that it would not see its limits and errors. The mistakes which he made during his memorable career were alike either ignored or condoned, and sometimes even justified. This leniency on the part of the public is an evidence of the strong hold he had upon men. It was the same with the Duke of Wellington, who frequently made mistakes and had many faults, but on Englishmen must be followed by acknowledge them. For the sake of the great services Gen. Grant rendered his country in the time of peril his countrymen would not see any small faults or errors. They remembered the iron when they leaned upon the strong arm. His simplicity, courage, and magnanimity commanded him to all, and both North and South will mingle their tributes of praise and pity in a common expression of sympathy to his widow and children.

GEN. GRANT DEAD.

In the midst of misfortune not unmingled by enormous calamity, weighed down with physical infirmity and mental suffering, the sun rose upon what the whole country feared might a score of years ago has passed away silently and unconsciously, having failed like an immortal soon as a subject and one soldier who loved the name for the Union to the most daulty part which ever passed it. Though the representatives of the country which he served and saved neglected him will stone loved them to mend the obligation, he never complained. Though the statesmen of others with whom he was associated in business let her the necessity time of his life, but unselfishly and dutifully gave all that he had, not sparing the very respect he had drawn for his country, that he might make ample restitution. Though the victim of slanders, though the target for malice and stupendous, though suffering more keenly in mind and body than any one knows, he sat silently in the shadow of dark evening faithfully at the task he had so signed to himself in the very last. Scarcely that such day brought death sweet to him, he faced him with as brave a mien as he had ever met it on the battlefield, and at the end, with those near and dear about him, he serenely and courageously passed from the sight of men.

Gen. Grant will be best known to history as the foremost soldier of his time and as the man of the great settlers of its history. He was graduated from West Point in the year he entered service, and his first service was in Mexico. He entered that war as a Second Lieutenant and was subsequently made a Captain, earning his promotion by gallant conduct. In 1854 he resigned from the army, and for seven years was lost to the view of the country. During those years great influences were at work in the political world which were destined to gather, consolidate, and break in a terrible storm. The first flash came in 1861. The country was roused to the conviction that civil war was inevitable, and looked about for leaders, not dreaming that the man who was to make history was quietly toiling his daily work as a private citizen in Galena. He himself could not have realized the great career which he was to follow. The only self which came to him was that of duty, and that call never came unanswered. He presented himself to the Governor of Illinois as Captain of a company he had raised, but the Governor had other work for him, and commissioned him Brigadier-General of Volunteers and assigned to Gen. Pierson's Department. From this time to the war ceased to be a civil war, and Appomattox Court House, Fort Donelson were passed, and he became Major-General of Volunteers. Then followed Shiloh's bloody days and Vicksburg's surrender, which enabled the Mississippi from Saint Louis to the sea. Grant was made a Major-General in the regular army. But greater honors were to come. The whole people and their representatives, without other illustrious, who stood at the head of the Administration—the great Commander—already looked upon Gen. Grant as the coming liberator. The country was leaning upon his strong arm and depending upon him to lead it through the dark and troubled waters. The existence of a great Nation, the freedom or bondage of millions of human beings, the integrity of the Union, and the honor of its flag were intrusted to him. After Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and the other stirring battles of 1863 and the winter months of 1864, he was made the Lieutenant-General of the Army. His word was supreme and his sword was built up three-fifths of the Union. Then came the campaign of the Wilderness until at Appomattox his work closed. The sword was sheathed, the country was saved, slavery was dead forever, and the Union re-united. What was the position Gen. Grant brought to the work as a soldier? Supreme faith, the necessity of duty, undaunted courage, unpreventive energy, iron endurance, and stanch common sense, which gave a better guide for a long race than sudden flashes, impulsive enthusiasm, or even brilliancy. His battles were like the steady, unclouded blows on a Titan's forge.

He retired from the War with a military reputation which was world-wide and which placed him in the forefront among the great commanders of history, and a few years later the country called him to be its Chief Magistrate. He had previously been made General of the Army, but the call was an imperative one to safeguard the platform, which was so nobly won in all respects, and accepted the highest civic office in the gift of the people, filling it with such acceptability that he was called a second time. Whatever may have been his mistakes during that troubled period from 1868 to 1872, or his errors in the selection of associates, he had the satisfaction of serving long enough to witness the restoration of the battle-stains which he had received in sustaining the heavenly and entire, to contribute the material work of reconstruction, and to direct the affairs of the country with great skill at a time when all its elements were charged up and discharged with the effects of a great war. The disorder, following the records of nineteen terms, will have subsided before the assistant the reconstruction laws adopted, the suppression of disorders in the South, growing out of the overthrow of the Confederacy and industries prosperous, the resumption of specie payments, the hold revision, the unprofitable resentments, the foreign policy, the reform of the civil service, the treaty of Washington, the Louisiana imbroglio, the Electoral Commission bill, and numerous other important subjects of legislation. It was a time of transition, as well as of storm and stress, and one which required a man of nerve, resource, and endurance at the helm.

In 1877 Gen. Grant was once more a private citizen, but before he settled down to the repose which he had so nobly earned he determined to delay the pleasures of foreign travel which he had always coveted. He made his famous trip around the world, and was absent from home for two years. During that time he was the guest of every country in Europe, and was the recipient of royal, civic, and social honors such as no American had ever received before. In the midst of all these honors and ovations, the love of splendid show and glittering pageants, excited and entertained by the aristocracy of position as well as that of intellect, he supported himself in a manner that won the admiration of his own country. There was not an American citizen who was not shocked by European contrast to the nearly bearing of Gen. Grant in whatever situation he was placed. From Europe he crossed his journey to the Far East, received the picturesque welcome of Oriental Princes, and was lauded down with costly gifts. It was a magnificent recognition of the fame of the great soldier, and a significant tribute to the country which he had saved and ruled.

In 1879, Gen. Grant made New York his home and reclaimed to the business which caused his financial ruin. The old story is too well known to need rehearsal. The clouds of misfortune were made heavier and darker by the long neglect of the country to do its just duties and to restore to him that title which he won even so greatly and which he only exercised to surrender when the country called him to another field of service. Justice was at last done him. His old title was restored, but not until he had been defrauded by sharpers, betrayed of his fortune, and borne down to the very earth with a load of troubles, in the midst of which the sturdy old hero, stout and stanch as some ancient Roman, unconsciously labored at his daily task, giving expression to but one wish—that the daughter whom he had loved so tenderly should cross the ocean to come to be with him and remain with him to the end. That wish was granted, all the sorrows he had endured his country, all the honors he had received at home and abroad, were forgotten in that one satisfaction of love for the daughter who had been so much to him. As the spring days passed and were weather approached, his physicians and family feared that the effect of the ice, chilling atmosphere would be to hasten the progress of the insidious disease, and decided to remove him to a spot where he could have the advantage of pure, bracing air. He set journey to Mount Mackinaw and made the journey which finished made to Illinois. It was followed with the prayers of the people that help might come, but the end has been the same. There was no help in the bosom of the one for the man; no balm in the ascendant air that could strengthen the other. There was no succor in the prayers of the people for either. Then the old soldier, the once mighty knight, waited calmly for the coming of that Presence he had so often faced, and yielded up his soul at its bidding, without complaint, surrendered at the last to the protection of those whom he loved, and assurance that his fame was secure. His countrymen may now questionable to his memory, but the more enduring record will remain in the pages of history and in the hearts of all loyal men and their children's children, who will be inspired with fond devotion to the Nation as the story of his life is told.

GEN. GRANT AS A MILITARY COMMANDER.

One of Gen. Grant's strongest characteristics as a military commander was the promptness and thoroughness of his work. In no battle which he fought during the War was it his supreme merit to defeat the enemy and drive him from the field, or to kill and wound as many rebels as possible. He planned his battles and so disposed his forces as to surround and capture the enemy which opposed him, big and baggage, or "the whole outfit," as soldiers were wont to say, and time whether the Confederacy by almost single capturing its armies, guns, ammunition, and baggage, and withdrawing them from the field. It was never his intention that the rebel forces in his front should be merely beaten and driven to fight again, but that it should be whipped, captured, and placed where it could not fight again.

His record from the rebel Confederate Military Register, as published in Fort Donelson were as confronted as to how the rebels within the works. Although his troops charged to be tall to the assault he told them back until every position was developed, and there was no line of retreat left open. Then, after some hard fighting on the part of the rebels to break out, he sent to Gen. Buckner the memorable dispatch: "No terms, except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." The result was the surrender of the entire rebel army to the forces—15,000 strong, with all their artillery, arms, supplies, and equipments. He had now removed one rebel army entire from the field of operations. At Shiloh the result was different. While Grant was preparing to move on the Rebels to crushing force they made a march and surprised Gen. Sherman's camp, which was some distance from the rest of the army with the other half was a day's march distant. He made a bloody, desperate drive battle of the first day's fight, and won the second day's struggle, and when preparing for a vigorous, overwhelming pursuit he was prevented by Halleck, who prevent the Rebels towards Corinth evaded Grant a day, ruined the Tennessee towns by cutting down the trees for breastworks, swelled the curious of the country by digging beyond of trenches, while Gen. Grant was in the vast chafing like a chained lion at inferior tactics. But he knew he succeeded after the second day's fight as Halleck would have given. Encouraged the Grant chase ever knows to the country of the Rebellion. To have accepted vagrancy and encouragement to Corey Douglas the Rebel leader would have made one of the most signal services to the cause on record, instead of failing both interests which Halleck was hunting down Rebels and digging up the country with Rebel men against Rebels.

As soon as Gen. Grant was placed in command of Western Tennessee he again laid his plans for the capture of the Rebel forces, and, with the exception of his sailing of Corinth, he carried all the Rebel army to Vicksburg requires a series of brilliant successes on which large bodies of Rebels were engaged on every. Johnston Fort, Jackson, Harrison, Fort Gibson, Chancellor's Hill, Grand Gulf, was what the other fell, and then Vicksburg passed into his hands. He had captured the Confederacy in the summit of 60,000 captured men, 60,000 small arms, and 60 cannon, besides ammunition and equipments. It was the resistance to sensitive in the Southwest.

Once more Gen. Grant tried to capture an army, and nearly accomplished it, but he defeated it and compelled it to make a precipitate retreat. When Sherman was passed in at Chattanooga by Grant and his army nearly starving Grant not only laid his plans to rescue him, but to capture the entire Rebel force which had passed him to, and he disposed his troops with this purpose in view. His army was in three divisions. Gen. Sherman was on the left flank and "Fighting Joe" Hooker on the right. Sherman was to get to the rear of Bragg's army and hold the road over which it would have to retreat after Hooker had assailed it on the right and front making the centre to a grand assault.

Hooker did his part of the assaulting, fighting his way up into the clouds and down again, while the centre swept everything before it with the torrent. The Rebels were forced back, but Sherman had not been so fortunate. He was unable to capture the Rebel line of retreat, the to make a desperate effort. The task done was open and the Rebels went through. It was the double-quick and cheer after them. It was a great victory. Upwards of 6,000 prisoners were taken, besides forty-two pieces of artillery, and 15,000 Rebels were killed and wounded, but the remainder of Bragg's army, some 40,000, got away by rapid running and throwing away their weapons. If Sherman had succeeded in closing the gap they would all have been taken in and cast Rebels. It was the only time during the War when Gen. Grant did not secure or lose by the army which opposed him should never fight him again. In this regard he was a Caesar.

GRANT AS A STATESMAN.

Grant as a public man will occupy a higher place in history than he has awarded to him by his contemporaries. By assuming the responsible responsibility of government under the most trying conditions The United States has been wrapped back into the Union, but it remained to administer them upon their former footing. The restoration of recognized debts to full and equal rights of citizenship was an untried experiment in government. Grant stood between the conflicting currents of the South and the more passionate currents of the North, and it must be conceded that his influence was powerful in allaying national bitterness, shaping wise legislation, and averting antagonisms and strife. He was bitterly judged during the term of reconstruction only by estimating the last swearing of the obnoxious which have him. The test proof of its success is to be found in the fact that he received the support and regard of the Southern people without forfeiting the confidence of the Northern people.

Gen. Grant's fame and influence will always be associated with some of the most grievous errors in public life during the decade succeeding the Civil War. An enormous public debt and a depreciated and irredeemable paper currency were among the legacies of the War. Scoundrels were not lacking in either party who stood ready to tempt the people with schemes of inflation and repudiation. Grant set his face determinedly against all these schemes. His veto of the inflation bill proposing to release some 30 millions of greenbacks which had been issued during a critical moment and turned the entire capital depreciated money. In that one action he did more than all the politicians of the time to defend the National faith, maintain the National credit, and prepare the way for resumption. With all his personal tenacity for business he had broad and honest ideas of finance and political economy which were of eminent value; one to his country.

The peaceful settlement of the Alabama claims against England was one of the triumphs of Grant's administration. The American people were ripe for war with Britain over this issue controversy. Either hostility was entertained against England, and there was a large faction of people who believed that a foreign war would be the most expeditious way to unite the North and South in a bond of patriotism. Grant had the wisdom and force of character to control the hot-headed men and promote the science of arbitration, which was only overdue way of that time but established a precedent which has served and will continue to be of great value in other international controversies. It will also be remembered to his lasting credit that Grant was the first to give a practical impetus to the movement for civil service reform. He appointed the first commission to investigate and report on the methods of the personal reform, and was effectively assisted in calling the attention of Congress to its duty in this matter. Some of the wonders which occurred during the second Administration were ensemble to him, and when the abuses were exposed—especially the operations of the whisky ring and the salary-grabbing frauds in the New York Custom-House—he adopted the most vigorous policy of prosecution.

Many of its ideas which attracted considerable and measure were of broad and patriotic promise, notably the proposed acquisition of the splendid island of San Domingo as an available refuge for the freedmen who were suffering from the race prejudice in the South—a scheme which, if it had been carried out, might have saved much turmoil, injustice, and misery.

There are good reasons for believing that Grant's association with the Southern movement was not due to any honorable desire of his own to secure a new term of executive power, but that he was pushed into it by the importunities of his friends and supporters. His character and entire career furnish a sufficient guarantee that he at no time was actuated by an improper ambition. The cordial and effective support with he gave Garfield during the campaign was the characteristic generosity of a great man. There were no personally attending to Grant's political career, but there was one main immediate performance for which posterity will give him full credit and acknowledge its obligations.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN OHIO.

The position which the Ohio Republicans have taken on the liquor question is beyond speech. They refuse to make it a party question, recognizing the fact that Democrats and Republicans are alike divided in regard to it, they have submission of the matter to the people in a non-partisan manner and pledge themselves to abide by the will of the majority, favoring in the meantime revision of the laws according to the best opinions of the Supreme Court under the Scott law. The Republican position therefore clearly looks to an early solution of the question according to the will of the people, and leaves regulation by taxation in the meantime.

In 1851 the people of Ohio adopted a constitutional provision forbidding all issues of the liquor traffic. This was supposed to be a prohibitory measure, but in effect it has given the State free vitality to the dirty-faced saloon. Some few original Prohibitionists saw the effect of this measure and voted against it, but the mass of them gave it hearty and enthusiastic support. Many acknowledgers who were opposed to paying license have since favored it, and the vote stood:

[illegible]	[illegible]
Majority against license	[illegible]

Three fifty-four years ago the Prohibitionists of Ohio began the policy of ruling drunkenness into the hands of their enemies. In 1851 they took the strange theory that if we in power were to practice the traffic would be illegal, losing sight of the fact that the right to sell liquor was derived from the common law, while the power of license was a question of regulation and restriction. Thus does the folly of the Prohibitionists the liquor traffic was given free rein, and the Legislature denied of power to check it by taxation.

The next vote on license occurred in 1874, at this time hardy four counties voted for and fifty-four counties against license. The vote was as follows:

[illegible]	[illegible]
Majority against license	[illegible]

The last presentation of the question was in 1883, when the Prohibitionists very nearly carried the day, the vote standing:

[illegible]	[illegible]
Majority against license	[illegible]

Under the legislative amendments given the State has developed perhaps the most various system in the country, the traffic being practically free from all control. A heavy license tax would be the most effective of all regulations in Ohio, but as this is forbidden by the Constitution the Scott law sought merely to tax the saloons by making an ordinary levy without granting any power to sell. This was an indirect and awkward way of enforcing tax regulations, but it was the best that could be done. This law was upheld by the Supreme Court, but since the Democrats got control of that body they at once made good their promise to declare the Scott law unconstitutional. The Republicans still hold that the traffic may be taxed even the no licenses are granted, and they favor such regulations until the people are set to amending the Constitution as they may see fit. No issues could be fairer than this. It remains to be seen whether, after thirty-odd years of bitter experience, the Prohibitionists will continue voting into the hands of their enemies, and thus prolong the era of free whisky in Ohio.

THE WILLIAMSBURG QUESTION.

One hint of ten days ago in regard to the advisability of moving out some of the crowd now in store in the city to Indian camps for retreats from the hot city appears to have been misinterpreted to some parties in the trade. The article did not suggest any that the crowd is in any other than prime condition. On the contrary, it expressly said: "A close examination reveals the assertion that all the crowd now in store here is in excellent order." No way coincide with the statement that his conclusion was arrived at by experts who examined the grain at the instance of capitalists engaged in carrying the property and whose apprehensions had been excited by unfounded rumors that the crowd was not in first-class shape. With this explanation it is to order to state a few facts which under it highly desirable that our stock of wheat should be reduced materially if possible.

The 11,000,000 bushels of wheat on hand are for from being all the grain in store. At the close of last week Chicago elevators contained a total of 15,120,000 bushels of all kinds. The aggregate capacity of these elevators has been officially stated at 21,175,000 bushels, but that is the quantity they would contain if every cubic inch in the buildings were filled up, leaving no room for one to be loaded or unloaded, for the removal of grain from one bin to another, or allowing for the varied occupancy of most of the space due to the fact that 4,175,000 capacity for 5,000 bushels may be given up to a single car-load of some one of several coarse grains. A year ago last March they held a total of 20,000,000 bushels, with the aid of some known which are not now "regular," and it is well known that they were literally crammed at that. It is fair to say that even with the existence of the private bonds above referred to our warehouse system is barely equal to the outlay for more than 30,000,000 bushels of grain. They certainly show two-thirds of that quantity now, at the very time of the year when they ought to be as nearly empty as is practicable, before the new crops are beginning to move, and not for more storage room. The current of wheat should be nearly over, and the report to-day's receipts of 1,000 bushels against 10,000 a year ago to-day is significant. The movement of wheat should be largely in excess of that record to August. It would have been far better had the bill been taken by the terms earlier in the season, but the difficulty of the task only grows with delay.

MR. DORSHEIMER'S influence seems to be turned on long range than a district election.

GOVERNOR PORTER of Ohio thinks the Democrats will run about a year longer. Porter is a wonder. Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette please and a cool nose to serve.

No quick trouble has been caused by crowding someone the public buildings to open one regular source when the unwilling had to go down to enumerate it. So the Freedmen recognized the rights of labor by supporting a Negro Congressman for the Black District.

THE weather has been rather warm in St. Louis during the last few days, and yet no prostrations have occurred. On the other hand, the mercury has been down to 70° in the shade, and the people have been comfortable. It is not the heat, but the humidity, that causes suffering, and St. Louis is not troubled with excessive moisture.

THE difference in the steamboat is not so much the one degree of about as to the fare than St. Louis lost is permanently, while Chicago gets only an occasional touch from the Northern. There are no blistering days here, no smoking nights, no sweltering nights. On some days sometimes the temperature may be uncomfortably high for a few hours, but down across the Lake Breeze, exhibiting the great city like a gazette, and with its cool mornings bringing rest about the exercises of sanity city. At the worst hours of our Lake breeze. There is no other place like Chicago as a summer resort.

MR. TILDEN maintains his dignified seclusion, even from old Democratic friends. He occasionally does not even to an Indigenous.

ALFRED S. HOWELL, lately convicted as one of the New Hampshire ex-Tweeds, was released a year of Carleton Gray, sent to Sheriff Hodges from Indiana. Indiana does not gratefully getting to be a power in the country.

TURKEY seemed to join in the universal mourning yesterday.

THE life of the great Captain ended not with the night, as have the lives of so many men whose names the world has known and about whose bedsides long vigils have been kept. There is none natural ebb, and yet fully explained, which makes these moments in the sickening time as any other time of the day; and, when the flickering spark of vitality is reduced to the very verge of the eternal shadow, there is no sudden change. The vague sense of peace or calm sentiment is not to be expected from a man in the agony of death, if a dying man be conscious, as Grant seems to have been up to the last moment, the real danger is so much magnified and the sensitiveness so much impaired that no word can get beyond the conservative range of the sickroom. "Dying words" are rarely uttered.

OF all the earth there exists no man, not in prison, from whom would create the feeling so many sentiments caused by the death of Senor Castelar yesterday morning. It was the passing away of the greatest private citizen in the world.

THE marriage of Prince Henry of Battenberg and the Princess Beatrice took place yesterday. The ceremonies of all kinds lasted from the forces right family to about noon-grade.

A MESSENGER of the Missouri went through to San Luis the other day, and the remarking fact is recorded that they came prepared from the Old World in one of the cargo hulls of John Roach. This is one of the most conspicuous instances and proves why Tennessee Wisconsin has right in selecting the Delphic.

IT appears that Mr. Dahlgren, the new Collector of the Port of New York, has accepted the responsibility of his trust. It remains to be seen whether he will be able to carry out the reforms which he has promised. If he succeeds he will be a benefactor of his country.

THE Freedmen's Savings has an office in New York "for the purpose of [illegible] Negro people," and the managers have issued a circular to the effect that they have no [illegible] to receive deposits. Whether the Freedmen's Savings will be [illegible] is a question which the depositors will be interested in knowing.

THE Tammany Democracy has an office in New York "for the purpose of [illegible] Negro people," and the managers have issued a circular to the effect that they have no [illegible] to receive deposits. Whether the Tammany Democracy will be [illegible] is a question which the depositors will be interested in knowing.

IT is noted with satisfaction that some of the New York newspapers want the Democrats to make inquiries concerning the fates of John Pope, lately tried in Salt Lake. John Pope was a New York man, but the effort under the impression that he was an Assistant Inquirer. If inside the Democratic people and say they made a mistake, but if America is not so that we are to have been security a crime the Democrats have got enough with the Democratic party as a million. If there is in Salt Lake Democrats that will [illegible] Democrats have got enough with the Democratic party as a million.

THE Jews being fond as in love of equal parts of Democracy, Greenbackism, socialism, and Jesus, and they wisely might have chosen one, but it was every clear a Democrats they were.

GUBERNATORIAL.

THE votes (counties) which they go to the Polls, which is Tuesday, cover the congressional district now the Democrats have a new [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] Register.

A serious person advertises in an English [illegible] journal: "A [illegible] wanted, through one witness, to appear in the next [illegible] chambers, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

Sir Henry Peek has offered prizes of £50, £25, and £10 respectively for the best three essays on the history of shipping, in connection with prince goods, and showing how the trade of the country has been affected by the introduction of steam and iron ships.

It is said that the Shah every day after supper has presents read to him that night and passed on the every dress for long into small pieces, and then he goes to bed. "Do you find, Shahzad, he asked a woman once, "that it is a pleasant life?" "I thought I was in London a week ago," she replied with a yawn, "and that I should never have to hear of society." And to the list of those who are tired with pleasure must be added Mr. Gladstone.

A return of wrought and uncut diamonds exported from the provinces of Kimberley and Barkly West, Cape of Good Hope, during the months of April and May, 1896, shows that the weight of such diamonds is 139,018, and the declared value £281,276.

Archibald Cattle King and the surrounding grounds have just been purchased from the heir of the famous Lord Bradford [who has lately left the neighborhood], by the Corporation of Birmingham for £5,000, to be used as public walks and pleasure grounds.

The wedding gift for Princess Beatrice from the ladies of Windsor and the district consists of a beautiful embroidered silver cloth dress, with a pair of appropriate bearings for the corsage, and consists of the flowers and leaves of forget-me-not enamel.

It is a remarkable fact that the City of York, in the course of the generation of railroad travel, nearly has doubled inhabitants, and 11,000 people and more than the census return is the number that have come within the city since 1851. Then it is reckoned that in twenty years hence the population will be 100,000 of the people the business of tradesmen.

A medal from Lyons, accompanied by an address, has expressed according to assist a son of Frederick the gardens and theatres of Chamounix. For having arrived, and been congratulated in advance of the last number previously, the Prince gardens from to search and found the brave Lyons Englishman, distributed to the poorer people. The last time was a pourpoint £100 for high.

We have all heard of Miss Pabst the queen, and the Pabst Milwaukee beer which has made Pabst's name known all over the world. Miss Pabst's address was Pabst Mansion, the finest private mansion in Milwaukee, and contains the most valuable collection of art in the state. Miss Pabst's collection consists of a great quantity of fine bronze, the greatest one of which is the celebrated Cleveland gate, owned also Francois Carrouge. The bronze has brought in a single year from a European gentleman to a dozen of fine bronze, and are pictured in a pleasure including the gate to the fine bronze [illegible] which is the finest figure of the gentleman to "do Rosenbach."

THE CHOLERA.

ALMOST A THOUSAND DEATHS AND OVER 1,700 CHOLERA NEW CASES OF SPAIN YESTERDAY.

MADRID, July 24.—In Spain yesterday there was a total of 2,000 new cases of cholera and 10 deaths. Cases are reported at Valladolid and Barcelona. In the City of Segovia yesterday there were 3 new cases and 1 death; in the Province of Segovia, 1 new case and 1 death; in the Province of Badajoz, 10 new cases and 1 death; in the City of Barcelona, 19 new cases and 10 deaths; in the Province of Barcelona, 100 new cases and 60 deaths; in the Province of Cadiz, 60 new cases and 2 deaths; in the City of Madrid, 12 new cases and 1 death.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS THEMSELVES.

Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., July 24.—1 a. m.—Indications: For Chicago and vicinity, occasional local rains, cooler, easterly winds, becoming northerly.

For the Upper Lake region, occasional rains, cooler, winds, possibly northerly, generally northerly.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, local rains, variable winds, slight temperature changes.

For the Missouri Valley, occasional local rains, variable winds, slight temperature changes.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Chicago, July 24.—5 a. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of Observation	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Rainfall in inches
Alpena	29.90	62	NW	0.00
Cairo	29.90	76	S	0.00
Cheyenne	29.90	62	NW	0.00
Chicago	29.90	66	NW	0.00
Cincinnati	29.90	70	W	0.00
Cleveland	29.90	66	W	0.00
Davenport	29.90	66	NW	0.00
Detroit	29.90	66	W	0.00
Duluth	29.90	62	NW	0.00
Escanaba	29.90	62	NW	0.00
Grand Haven	29.90	66	NW	0.00
Green Bay	29.90	62	NW	0.00
Huron	29.90	66	NW	0.00
Keokuk	29.90	70	W	0.00
La Crosse	29.90	66	NW	0.00
Marquette	29.90	62	NW	0.00
Milwaukee	29.90	66	NW	0.00
Minneapolis	29.90	62	NW	0.00
Omaha	29.90	66	NW	0.00
Port Huron	29.90	66	NW	0.00
Rochester	29.90	66	NW	0.00
Sault Ste. Marie	29.90	62	NW	0.00
Springfield, Ill.	29.90	70	W	0.00
St. Louis	29.90	70	W	0.00
Toledo	29.90	66	W	0.00
Vicksburg	29.90	76	S	0.00

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Chicago, July 24.—5 a. m.—The following observations were taken at the Chicago station:

Hour	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Rainfall in inches
7 a. m.	29.90	66	NW	0.00
8 a. m.	29.90	66	NW	0.00
9 a. m.	29.90	66	NW	0.00
10 a. m.	29.90	66	NW	0.00
11 a. m.	29.90	66	NW	0.00
12 m.	29.90	66	NW	0.00
1 p. m.	29.90	66	NW	0.00
2 p. m.	29.90	66	NW	0.00
3 p. m.	29.90	66	NW	0.00
4 p. m.	29.90	66	NW	0.00
5 p. m.	29.90	66	NW	0.00
6 p. m.	29.90	66	NW	0.00
7 p. m.	29.90	66	NW	0.00
8 p. m.	29.90	66	NW	0.00
9 p. m.	29.90	66	NW	0.00
10 p. m.	29.90	66	NW	0.00
11 p. m.	29.90	66	NW	0.00
12 p. m.	29.90	66	NW	0.00

IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday in Chicago was as follows: Highest temperature, 70 degrees; lowest temperature, 62 degrees; average temperature, 66 degrees; average temperature on corresponding day last year, 70 degrees; excess of deficiency since March 1, 1896, 1,000 degrees; excess of deficiency since January 1, 1896, 1,000 degrees; average temperature for corresponding day for twenty-five years, 70 degrees; excess of deficiency since March 1, 1871, 1,000 degrees; excess of deficiency since January 1, 1871, 1,000 degrees; average temperature for corresponding day for twenty-five years, 70 degrees; excess of deficiency since March 1, 1871, 1,000 degrees; excess of deficiency since January 1, 1871, 1,000 degrees.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

Queen Victoria's Youngest Daughter Espoused by Prince Henry of Battenberg.

The Ceremony Witnessed by an Immense Throng of British Nobility.

An Inquisitive Crowd Kept Within Bounds by Soldiers—The Costume of the Bride.

LONDON, July 24.—[By Western Union to the Tribune.]—The event—marriage of the year—is over. The last account of the royal children, the one who has been nearly smothered yesterday in beauty and beloved princess Beatrice, is married. Prince Henry of Battenberg, to be the most noble and noblest match of all their race—princes. From the day when the betrothal was announced there has not been heard one good word about Prince Henry of Battenberg either in Berlin, where he is very well known, or in London, where he is a favorite—or to give royal honors. It is not charged that he is rich—or remarkable for, but to Germany he is spoken of always as extraordinary, and in England every one at least speaks of him as a "first class fellow." Both had great power. Reports that both Princes Victoria Melita and her mother, the Grand Duchess Ernest, should attend the wedding and that their youngest daughter should be introduced to the list of bridesmaids—and the second a suit to have been necessary over and positive. The Prince of Wales was very indignant at the event, and very hard he put in the ceremony because he couldn't help it. The ceremonies because the one "no" that he could not, Prince Edward, will marry an American girl, and make a pronunciation for all kinds of some other kind.

SCENE IN THE STREETS.

The wedding was a gayest sight on the 24th of August that certainly ever took place. The streets around the Church of St. Edward's Church, in and of the way Wolverhampton, for the celebration of the wedding. Every 5,000 troops contributed to keep them, every groom of which only the 1st of August has the means, with one long marching march of commissioners and soldiers, and exactly a more important contest than the patriotic bring both the news of the indissoluble wedding of the year. The guests were congested to arrive here a half of their dress from the Queen and eight after 2 they were from Ryde. From the gate of the churches to the door of the church, a distance of 50 feet, a row several feet high divided over the rest of the 200 feet, which [illegible] the walks of the gate, this making a huge carriage.

Outside of the churchyard the general spectators were the troops of cavalry which had been ordered against the people in front of the royal churchyard. The duty on both sides of the road was performed by the Life Guards, and the Royal Horse Guards, and the Royal Horse Guards, and the Royal Horse

SPORTING AFFAIRS.

Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and Providence Yesterday's League Victors.

Base Ball at the Game of the N. Y. A. B. A.—Brouner Defeated by Bastes.

Programme for Today's Lawrence Base Meeting of the Chicago Bicycle Track Association.

Boston, Mass., July 24.—[Special.]—The Chicagos made an hours of winning under's game in the first inning. The Bostons played indifferently throughout the exhibition (of which there were 1,200), making a terrible lot of errors and allowing the visitors to score six unearned runs. Wise was particularly ill, making two very bad throws, and Sullivan gave one home on balls. Brouer by Sullivan gave the Chicagos just seven runs in the match, and in the third another was taken by Wise, a fumble by Morrill, supplemented by three hits, yielded here two more. In the fourth Brouer let safely and scored on a triple by Carbrey, and in the sixth Williamson made a hit, stole second, went to third on Brouer hit, and scored on the latter's run at second. Sullivan was hit hard, but generally after he had given chances to strike the bats. The home club got their earned run off Clarkson, and but for a wild throw by Fuller and a muff by Dalrymple would have gotten a more earned score here. Attendance, 1,200. The score:

	A. B.	R.	1B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Chicago—						
Dalrymple, l. f.	5	1	1	1	0	1
Ryan, r. f.	5	1	1	1	0	0
Anson, 1st b.	5	1	1	11	0	0
Williamson, c.	5	1	2	5	1	0
Burns, 3d b.	5	0	0	0	2	0
Gore, c. f.	5	0	0	2	0	0
Fuller, s. s.	5	0	0	1	3	1
Clarkson, p.	5	0	0	0	3	0
Goldsmith, 2d b.	5	0	0	2	3	0
Total	45	4	5	27	12	2

	A. B.	R.	1B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Boston—						
Hornung, r. f.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Morrill, 3d b.	5	0	0	0	1	1
Brouer, l. f.	5	1	1	1	0	0
Carbrey, c. f.	5	1	1	2	0	0
Wise, s. s.	5	0	0	1	3	2
Sullivan, p.	5	0	0	0	2	0
Manning, 1st b.	5	0	0	11	0	0
Hall, c.	5	0	0	5	1	0
Hallman, 2d b.	5	0	0	2	3	0
Total	45	2	2	27	10	3

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—4
Boston ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Williamson, Carbrey. Three-base hit—Carbrey. Home run—Brouer. Stolen bases—Ryan, Anson, Williamson, Gore, Fuller, Goldsmith, Hornung, Brouer, Carbrey, Wise, Manning, Hall. Double plays—Fuller, Goldsmith, and Anson; Wise, Hallman, and Manning. First base on balls—Chicago, 1; Boston, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Boston, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Boston, 5. Struck out—Dalrymple, Ryan, Anson, Williamson, Burns, Gore, Fuller, Clarkson, Goldsmith, Hornung, Morrill, Brouer, Carbrey, Wise, Sullivan, Manning, Hall, Hallman. Passed balls—Williamson, Hall. Wild pitches—Clarkson, Sullivan. Time of game—1:55. Umpire—Lynch.

Providence, R. I., July 24.—The Providence club easily defeated the Detroits today. The visitors gained their two runs in the first inning on a base hit by Dunlap, a sacrifice hit by Richardson, and a passed ball. Providence scored in the second inning on a base hit by Farrell, a sacrifice hit by Gilligan, and a single by Radbourn, which brought in Farrell. Providence added another run in the fifth inning on a base hit by Farrell, a sacrifice hit by Gilligan, and a single by Radbourn, which brought in Farrell. Providence added another run in the sixth inning on a base hit by Farrell, a sacrifice hit by Gilligan, and a single by Radbourn, which brought in Farrell. Providence added another run in the seventh inning on a base hit by Farrell, a sacrifice hit by Gilligan, and a single by Radbourn, which brought in Farrell. Providence added another run in the eighth inning on a base hit by Farrell, a sacrifice hit by Gilligan, and a single by Radbourn, which brought in Farrell. Providence added another run in the ninth inning on a base hit by Farrell, a sacrifice hit by Gilligan, and a single by Radbourn, which brought in Farrell. The score:

	A. B.	R.	1B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Providence—						
Farrell, c. f.	5	1	1	1	0	0
Gilligan, 1st b.	5	1	1	11	0	0
Radbourn, p.	5	1	1	0	2	0
Richardson, 2d b.	5	0	0	2	3	0
Dunlap, l. f.	5	0	1	1	0	0
Start, r. f.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Irwin, 3d b.	5	0	0	1	2	0
Gross, s. s.	5	0	0	1	3	0
Hines, c.	5	0	0	5	1	0
Total	45	3	4	27	11	0

	A. B.	R.	1B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Detroit—						
Rowe, r. f.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Thompson, c. f.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Dorgan, 3d b.	5	0	0	0	1	0
Ganzel, 1st b.	5	0	0	11	0	0
Bennett, l. f.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Conway, c.	5	0	0	5	1	0
Crowley, 2d b.	5	0	0	2	3	0
Bastian, s. s.	5	0	0	1	3	0
Getzein, p.	5	0	0	0	2	0
Total	45	0	0	27	10	0

Providence ..... 2 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0—6
Detroit ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Providence, 3. Two-base hits—Farrell, Gilligan, Radbourn. Stolen bases—Farrell, Gilligan, Radbourn, Dunlap, Start, Irwin, Gross, Hines, Rowe, Thompson, Dorgan, Ganzel, Bennett, Conway, Crowley, Bastian, Getzein. First base on balls—Providence, 1; Detroit, 1. First base on errors—Providence, 1; Detroit, 1. Left on bases—Providence, 5; Detroit, 5. Struck out—Farrell, Gilligan, Radbourn, Richardson, Dunlap, Start, Irwin, Gross, Hines, Rowe, Thompson, Dorgan, Ganzel, Bennett, Conway, Crowley, Bastian, Getzein. Passed balls—Hines, Conway. Wild pitches—Radbourn, Getzein. Time of game—1:40. Umpire—Hurst.

Cleveland, O., July 24.—The Cleveland club defeated the Buffalos today by a score of 5 to 4. Attendance, 1,000. The score:

	A. B.	R.	1B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Cleveland—						
Pfeffer, 2d b.	5	1	1	2	3	0
Glasscock, s. s.	5	0	0	1	3	0
Hanlon, l. f.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Dalton, p.	5	0	0	0	2	0
Hoover, c. f.	5	1	1	2	0	0
Hotaling, 1st b.	5	1	1	11	0	0
Gruber, r. f.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Gerhardt, 3d b.	5	0	0	1	2	0
Snyder, c.	5	0	0	5	1	0
Total	45	5	5	27	11	0

	A. B.	R.	1B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Buffalo—						
Richardson, 2d b.	5	0	0	2	3	0
Rowe, r. f.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Galvin, p.	5	0	0	0	2	0
Force, 3d b.	5	0	0	1	2	0
Richardson, l. f.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Crane, c. f.	5	0	0	2	0	0
Kelly, 1st b.	5	1	1	11	0	0
Rowe, s. s.	5	0	0	1	3	0
Trott, c.	5	0	0	5	1	0
Total	45	1	1	27	11	0

Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0—5
Buffalo ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Buffalo, 1. Two-base hits—Pfeffer, Hoover, Hotaling. Stolen bases—Pfeffer, Glasscock, Hanlon, Hoover, Hotaling, Gruber, Gerhardt, Richardson, Rowe, Galvin, Force, Richardson, Crane, Kelly, Rowe, Trott. First base on balls—Cleveland, 1; Buffalo, 1. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Buffalo, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Buffalo, 5. Struck out—Pfeffer, Glasscock, Hanlon, Dalton, Hoover, Hotaling, Gruber, Gerhardt, Snyder, Richardson, Rowe, Galvin, Force, Richardson, Crane, Kelly, Rowe, Trott. Passed balls—Snyder, Trott. Wild pitches—Dalton, Galvin. Time of game—1:40. Umpire—Valentine.

OTHER BASE BALL GAMES.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 5; Baltimore, 3.
At Louisville—Louisville, 6; Athletic, 2.

N. Y. A. A. A. ANNUAL.

Mott Haven, July 24.—The first field meeting of the Metropolitan Track Athletic Association during the present season took place on the grounds of the New York Athletic club, at Mott Haven, this afternoon, being the first meeting since the annual games last fall. Owing to the rain of yesterday, the track was in bad condition, there being no hollow steps, as it were, under the heels, and consequently a slow and sandy track, and the time made was very much slower in consequence. To the ingenuity of the sporting writer, who would fain have his wits sharpened by a term, the championships are impending, as it would indicate between the young athletic clubs and the Metropolitan club, but there is no such intention, the meeting being simply a friendly contest between the members of the New York Athletic club and the Metropolitan club, the latter club having been organized for the sole purpose of competing with the New York Athletic club and Manhattan Athletic club, which clubs, with the Metropolitan club, form the Metropolitan Athletic Association, which controls the championships of the United States. The Metropolitan club has been very much strengthened by the addition of many of the members of the Manhattan club, who have left that club on account of the latter club's refusal to withdraw from the Amateur Athletic Union, and the Metropolitan club has been admitted to membership in the Amateur Athletic Union, and will be represented at the championship games to be held in Chicago on the 4th of September. The meeting was called at 2 o'clock, but it was 3 o'clock before the first event was called, owing to the late arrival of many of the contestants, who were detained by the heavy rain. The following is a summary of the events:

One-mile Handicap—Open to members of amateur athletic clubs of the United States. Won by A. C. Gilbert, Manhattan club, 5 yards; W. Dickey, Manhattan club, 10 yards, second; W. Hoyt, Manhattan club, 10 yards, third. Time, 5:07½.

One-mile Steeplechase—Open to members of amateur athletic clubs of the United States. Won by W. Dickey, Manhattan club; A. C. Gilbert, Manhattan club, second; W. Hoyt, Manhattan club, third. Time, 6:07½.

One-mile Bicycle Race—Open to members of amateur athletic clubs of the United States. Won by W. Rhodes, Manhattan club; W. Hoyt, Manhattan club, second; W. Dickey, Manhattan club, third. Time, 3:07.

One-mile Walking Match—Open to members of amateur athletic clubs of the United States. Won by A. C. Gilbert, Manhattan club; W. Hoyt, Manhattan club, second; W. Dickey, Manhattan club, third. Time, 7:30.

Three-mile Handicap—Open to members of amateur athletic clubs of the United States. Won by W. Dickey, Manhattan club, 50 yards; A. C. Gilbert, Manhattan club, 50 yards, second; W. Hoyt, Manhattan club, 50 yards, third. Time, 16:30.

Two-mile Steeplechase—Open to members of amateur athletic clubs of the United States. Won by W. Dickey, Manhattan club; A. C. Gilbert, Manhattan club, second; W. Hoyt, Manhattan club, third. Time, 12:30.

Two-mile Bicycle Race—Open to members of amateur athletic clubs of the United States. Won by W. Rhodes, Manhattan club; W. Hoyt, Manhattan club, second; W. Dickey, Manhattan club, third. Time, 6:30.

Two-mile Walking Match—Open to members of amateur athletic clubs of the United States. Won by A. C. Gilbert, Manhattan club; W. Hoyt, Manhattan club, second; W. Dickey, Manhattan club, third. Time, 15:30.

Running High Jump—Open to members of amateur athletic clubs of the United States. Won by W. Dickey, Manhattan club, 5 feet 6 inches; W. Hoyt, Manhattan club, 5 feet 4 inches, second; A. C. Gilbert, Manhattan club, 5 feet 2 inches, third.

Running Broad Jump—Open to members of amateur athletic clubs of the United States. Won by W. Dickey, Manhattan club, 18 feet 6 inches; W. Hoyt, Manhattan club, 17 feet 4 inches, second; A. C. Gilbert, Manhattan club, 16 feet 2 inches, third.

Putting 16-pound Shot—Open to members of amateur athletic clubs of the United States. Won by W. Dickey, Manhattan club, 30 feet 6 inches; W. Hoyt, Manhattan club, 29 feet 4 inches, second; A. C. Gilbert, Manhattan club, 28 feet 2 inches, third.

Throwing 16-pound Hammer—Open to members of amateur athletic clubs of the United States. Won by W. Dickey, Manhattan club, 80 feet 6 inches; W. Hoyt, Manhattan club, 79 feet 4 inches, second; A. C. Gilbert, Manhattan club, 78 feet 2 inches, third.

Throwing 56-pound Weight—Open to members of amateur athletic clubs of the United States. Won by W. Dickey, Manhattan club, 30 feet 6 inches; W. Hoyt, Manhattan club, 29 feet 4 inches, second; A. C. Gilbert, Manhattan club, 28

THE NORTHWEST.

Fort Wayne Sour Wabash, Ind., Blows Up by Dynamite in a Wheat Shoot.

The Action of a Young Chicago Lawyer at Richmond, Ind.—A Jail Delivery.

A Wisconsin Farmer Gored to Death by an Enraged Bull—Various Other Matters.

Kokomo, Ind., July 24.—[Special.]—Dr. A. J. Reed, of Anderson, charged with committing that horror of the Anderson Bayous, grandfather and was held for trial in the sum of $10,000.

A mass of dynamite which had been placed in a shoot of wheat on the farm of a man named Isenhoff, living near this city, was exploded today by coming in contact with the auger of the attempting machine. Isenhoff, who was loading the machine, escaped without injury, but the machine was completely demolished. The explosion was supposed to be accidental.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 24.—[Special.]—Three prisoners escaped from the Hendricks jail early this morning by sawing the bars from the top of a penitentiary box cell. They then went out on a piece of iron over a foot square, entering the corridor which led to the yard.

Lawrenceburg, Ind., July 24.—[Special.]—William Gaffney, a colored burglar, was shot in the thigh this morning by Officer Cox while attempting to escape arrest.

Lawrenceburg, Ind., July 24.—[Special.]—Circuit Clerk Hamilton, accompanied by Sheriff Hall, left this morning for Hall's Corners, four miles from Greensburg, where he will open the books for the registration of voters.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 24.—[Special.]—Thomas Hardy, the young Chicago lawyer who started to be murdered by Patrick O'Neal, has recovered sufficiently to undergo an examination before Commissioner Buskirk, and will be held to bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance before the Grand Jury.

Richmond, Ind., July 24.—[Special.]—Sheriff Wilson, Attorney Hutton and Deputy Sheriff Hall, of Greensburg, left for that place this morning to attend the trial of Jesse Pavey, charged with the murder of Jacob Hall, which occurred in Decatur County, Friday, July 10. Pavey was arrested this morning.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 24.—[Special.]—Governor Gray has appointed Dr. Edward E. Rose, of Chicago, to be commissioner of deeds for the State of Indiana, to reside in Chicago. Dr. Rose was formerly a resident of Indianapolis, and is well known here

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Col. C. H. Howe, Rockford, Ill., is at the Sherman.

Col. F. S. Winston, Minneapolis, and J. C. Bell, Leavenworth, Kan., are at the Lowell.

C. B. Peay, Memphis; Col. C. W. Layng, Quincy, Ill., and W. S. Sweeney, St. Louis, are at the Palmer.

Walker, U. S. Railroad, St. Louis; J. S. Wells, New York; C. L. Colby, Milwaukee, and J. B. Bowne, Sioux City, Ia., are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

[illegible] protests against the statement in yesterday's TRIBUNE that ice has not yet come in for any work. The owner of the Iron Mountain Ice Co., using the Ice which got in at Lake Forest Ice Harbors.

Messrs. Cudahy & Schwarzer yesterday signed the contract for doing all the work necessary to complete the Washington and Randolph tunnels connected to the City Hall. The contract price is very near $25,000. Cudahy & Schwarzer have the contracts for most of the tunnel work in the City Hall.

Last Monday Edward Wolf, 9 years old, was drowned in the river at Sacramento street. Tuesday the body was recovered from the water at Sixteenth street. The police took the remains to the house of a brother of the deceased, who lives at No. 11 Douglas place. No coroner's inquest was held, as the evidence of the accident was clear.

[illegible] Todd is in receipt of a letter from Commissioner Rollins in response to an invitation to respond to a toast at the banquet of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel Sept. 21. Mr. Rollins declines the invitation, but adds that he is very busy and considers the position that gives one the right to [illegible].

Finding that assessment have little effect on the owners of unimproved real estate, Chief Engineer Ford, assisted by Assistant Engineer Smith, has commenced to make assessments upon the property himself. The work is [illegible] and the chief engineer says that he will complete it in a few days. The assessments will be made on the basis of the benefits to the property, and not on the basis of the cost of the improvement.

The Universalist Association met yesterday with about forty members present. Several letters were referred to labor, after which the question of starting a mother Sunday-school was discussed. No conclusion was reached, it was decided that the question be left with the Executive Committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting. Rev. Mr. Ballou, of the Unitarian Society, was present, and said that his society would be glad to co-operate with the Universalists in any way for their mutual benefit. The meeting then adjourned.

The search for Little Schaffer is still unavailing. The police got hold of a woman named Jennie Hansen, a Norwegian, living on Adams avenue, who corresponded to some points with the description of the abductress, but she proved clear when her friends came to explain a strong alibi for her. A child and no one has been found who can identify her as the abductress of Little Schaffer. Captain Bonfield has not given up the search, however, and is confident that he will succeed in finding the child.

Richard Gaylord, custodian of the school-house in Sarsaone's Addition, was fined $10 and costs by Justice Pinckney yesterday for using hymn to close into pits, aged 11, 12, and 13 years. Harris Bain, proprietor of the Sanford on Wilson avenue, is also under arrest for using liquor to minors. It is alleged that he sold beer and whisky to Charlie Kern, who was recently fined $100 and sent to the House of the Good Shepherd for three to two months. Bain gave bonds of $300 to appear before Justice Pinckney this A.M.

A valuable heritage lately belonging to C. A. Wood, administrator, etc., who died recently, and yesterday under circumstances leading to the belief that it had been poisoned. Monday morning the latter was found in a [illegible] in the rear of the house, and soon after [illegible] to the City Hall, where [illegible] Coroner Foster was notified. He will [illegible] to-day.

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HACKETT'S EIGHTH.

Justices Sharpe and Craig Grant the Fine Worker a Supplemental.

Bail in Default, but Mr. Sharpe Proposes to Ask Further Accommodation.

Lightning Among the Dead in the Cigar-Box Lunch Talk the Rage.

CALUMET, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—The applications for a supersedeas in the sentenced Hackett case and the bails were according to Justice J. Sharpe before Justice Craig and Sharpe at the Court-house. The counsel was present, the respective being convened at 10 o'clock, and the court in the case Hackett called a number proposed applications, supporting the points fully as he went along. He claimed, first, that the ruling of a special grand jury in the case, where a regular grand jury was in existence, and where there was no great public excitement existing a special session is unconstitutional, and should be quashed on the ground of a void and void proceeding. Second, that the examination of witnesses before the grand jury should have been made with in the presence of the defendant, and not in secret as it was in this case. Third, that the examination of witnesses before the grand jury should have been made with in the presence of the defendant, and not in secret as it was in this case. Fourth, that the examination of witnesses before the grand jury should have been made with in the presence of the defendant, and not in secret as it was in this case. Fifth, that the examination of witnesses before the grand jury should have been made with in the presence of the defendant, and not in secret as it was in this case. Sixth, that the examination of witnesses before the grand jury should have been made with in the presence of the defendant, and not in secret as it was in this case. Seventh, that the examination of witnesses before the grand jury should have been made with in the presence of the defendant, and not in secret as it was in this case. Eighth, that the examination of witnesses before the grand jury should have been made with in the presence of the defendant, and not in secret as it was in this case.

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The Outbreak of the Rebellion—Triumphs Scored at Donelson and Henry.

Shiloh's Bloody Path—How Sumpter Succumbed and Lee Surrendered.

Eight Years in the Presidential Chair—The Tour Around the World.

Financial Reverses in Private Life—Particulars of the Last Terrible Illness.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR.

THE WAR CLOUDS AND AUTOCRATS.

THE OUTBREAK OF THE REBELLION.

AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE CIVIL WAR.

AUTUMN OF MISERY.

MARCHING TO THE SEA.

CLOSING OF CAMPAIGNS.

THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

THE CABINET.

THE SECOND TERM.

THE CENTENNIAL.

THE CRISIS OF 1876.

THE CLOSING YEARS.

THE LAST ILLNESS.

THE FUNERAL.

THE OCEAN

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INSTITUTE OF OUR LADY,
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Wells College for Young Ladies,
AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY
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Morgan Park Military Academy,
MORGAN PARK, COOK CO., ILL.
NEWPORT, R. I.
THE OCEAN HOUSE
CHESTON SPRINGS, PENNA.
Hotel Lafayette, Cape May, N. J.
THE CHEQUASSETT,